A RADICAL AND SECTIONAL BILL

A RADICAL AND SECTIONAL BILL.

The bill is a radical reversal of the tariff policy of the country, which for the most part has prevailed since the foundation of the Government, and under which we have made industrial and agricultural progress without a parallel in the world's history. If enacted into law it will disturb every branch of business, relard manifacturing and agricultural prosperity, and seriously impair our industrial independence. It undertakes to reviee our entire revenue system; substantially all of the tariff schedules are affected; both classification and rates are changed. Specific duties are in many cases changed to advancem, which all experience has shown is productive of frauds and undervaluations. If does not certect the irregularities of the present tariff, it only aggravates them. It introduces uncertainties in interpretation, which will embarrase its administration, promote contention and litization, and give to the customs officers a latitude of construction which will produce endless controversy and confusion. It is marked with sectionalism which every patriotic citizen must deplore.

to be taken from the farmers, the lumbermen and the quarrymen.

True, there are some exceptions; cleaned rice, now paying a duty of 112 per cent ad valorem, is carefully kept from the free list, and uncleaned rice is given increased duty and protection. This is done by introducing a new definition of uncleaned rice. It changes the long accepted commercial definition, and excludes any rice which has the outer skin or cuttele toesened, and makes all such dutiable as cleaned rice. By this simple definition clause all this class of rice, which heretofore has been admitted at a less rate of duty, is carried to the cleaned rice, which bears a higher rate. The duty on cleaned rice, which bears a higher rate. The duty upon what has heretofore been admitted as uncleaned rice proposed by the bill increases the duty upon what has heretofore been admitted as uncleaned rice 75 cents per hundred pounds. This is a case of an agricultural product upon which duties have not been diminished, but advanced. There were 4.000,000 pounds of it imported in the year ending June 80, 1887, and from June 80, 1887, to December 31, 1887, 0,728,478 pounds, all of which becomes dutiable at the advanced rate of 2 cents per pound, and if the importations are maintained revenue from this source will be materially increased.

FARM PRODUCTS ON THE FREE LIST.

materially increased.

FARM PRODUCTS ON THE FREE LIST.

The following are among the agricultural products put on the free list by the bill: All wools, linseed, garden seed, rape and other oil seed, hempseed, bulbs and roots, split peas, beans and pease, milk (fresh), meats, game and poultry, figs, plums and prounes, dates, currents, rante, vegetables (fresh), barks, beans, etc., hemp, becawax, fizx, manila, other vegetable substances. The American farmer will appreciate the vicious character of the bill as applied to him, when he is apprised of the fact that while the products of his land and labor are shut out from Canada by a protective tariff imposed by the Canadian Government, the Canadian farmer can send many of his preducts here without the payment of duty under the proposed bill.

Canada now collects duties upon a number of American products, which by our tariff laws admit Canadian products of like kind free of duty. This she has been doing for many years, sithough by her tariff of 1878, chapter 33, action 9, it is provided: "That any or all of the following things, that is to say, animals of all kinds, green trut, hay, bran, seeds of all kinds, vegetables, including potetoes or other roots, plants, trees and shrubs, ceal and coke, sait, hops, wheat, peas and beans, barley, rys, cats, Indian corn, buckwheat and all other grain, flour of wheat, and four of rye, Indian meal and catmeal and flour, or meal of any other kind, butter, theese, fish, sait or meal of any other kind, butter, theese, fish, sait or meal of any other kind, butter, theese, fish, sait or manical and four of the Governor-General in council, which may issue, whenever it appears to his satisfaction that similar articles from Canada may be imported into the United States free of duty, or at a rate of duty not exceeding that payable on the same under such productantion when imported into Canada."

Some of the articles above named are stready on our free list, and yot they are dutiable under the Canadian

Some of the articles above named are already on our free list, and yot they are dutiable under the Canadian laws, and no proclamation of reciprocity has yet been made by the Governor-General; and it is proposed under this bill to increase the free list with farm products, upon which a high tariff is now levied by the Canadian law. How long will the rate of agricultural wages be continued in the United States under such legislation? What sort of reciprocity is this? This will be a direct benefit to the Canadian farmer, and a most serious blow to the American. The whole bill has that tenedicy, and seems to be subject to the criticism that it was framed to benefit after countries rather than our own.

THE WOOL-GROWER THE FIRST VIOTIM. THE WOOL-GROWER THE FIRST VIOTIM.

Nowhere in the bill is the ultimate purpose of its authors more manifest than its treatment of wool. It places this product upon the free list, and exposes our flocks and fleeces to mercliess competition from abroad. In this respect the bill is but the echo of the President's message, and gives emphasis to the settled purpose of the majority to break down one of the most valuable industries of the country. It is public proclamation that the American policy of protection, so long athered to, and under which has been secured unprecedented prosperity in every department of human effort, is to be abandoned. Why have the majority put wool on the free list? Let them make their own snawer. We quote from the report:

free list to enable him to obtain foreign wools chapper, make his goods cheaper and send them into foreign markets, and successfully compete with the foreign man-

First.—The purpose is to bring down the price of weol.

If this should be the result, we inquire at whose expense and loss? It must be at the expense of the American grower, and to his loss, who, at present prices and with the present duty, is being forced out of the business by ruinous foreign competition? The injury, by the confession of the majority, will fail upon the American woolgrower. He is to be the first victim. He can find no profitable foreign market if he is unable to hold his own, and it is absurd to talk about enlarging the market for his product at home with the wool of the world crowding our shores unchecked by custom house duties.

There were 114,000,000 pounds of wool imported into this country the last flees! year, and our domestic product, as a result, even with a duty of ten cents a pound on the

There were 114,000,000 pounds of wool imported into this country the lass fleest year, and our domestic product, as a result, even with a duty of ten cents a pound on the higher grades, was diminished to 265,000,000 pounds. The bill will greatly increase importations of the foreign product, and diminish if not wholly destroy our own production. Every nation ought, it possible, to produce its clothing as well as its food. This nation can do both, if the majority will let it alone. It should be borne in mind that our wool producers cannot compete with countries where no winter feeding and but little summer attention is required and where labor is so cheap, unless their industry has just and adequate protection. It should be borne in mind that our wool product entering the considerate concern of Congress than labor engaged in the field of agriculture? Both are useful and equally honorable, and alike merit the thoughtful consideration of those charged with making laws.

The majority report asserts that we must produce our woollen goods at lower cost that he shie to undersell the foreign product. And after this how its the lower cost to be secured? First by fluecing the wool-grower and next by reducing the labor cost in the manufacture. How are we to undersell the foreign product? By making the manufacturing cost of our goods less than theirs. In other words, by cutting down the wages of our skilled and unskilled labor, not to the foreign standard simply, but below it, for the pr-duct must cost us less if we undersell our competitors. The American farmer will not quietly submit to this injustice. The American workingman will indignantly repet this effort to degrade his labor.

BETTER CLOTHED UNDER THE TARLET LAW.

The majority gravely inquire in their report: "If Congress grants the request of the wool-growers, what are the

The majority gravely inquire in their report: "If Congress grants the request of the wool-growers, what are the people to do for woolien clothing?" We beg to suggest propie to do for woolden clothing? We beg to suggest that the people of this country were woolden clothing during the existence of the uniff of 1807, and the tariff proposed by the Wool Conference is substantially that tariff, and the people were never better clothed, and never better able to buy them. I would be instructive to the najerity do compare the prices of woolden clothing in this country during the period from 1847 to 1860, under the low tariff then prevailing, with the prices now prevailing, and they would be prouted also by a comparison of the price of wages then prevailing with those now maintained. Their investigations would disclose the wretched condition of inbor in the former period, the starving prices then received, and the inability of thousands of worthy workmen to get work at any price. Clothes at any price were then the dearest. If the taporting men could have been heard by the committee, they would have told a story of misery during the free-trade era which might have deterred the majority even from inaugurating the policy low proposed.

The foreign market to which the American producer is invited by the majority report is delusory. Our own market is the boat. There is no market anywhere comparable with it. Let us first of all possess it; it is ours and we should enjoy it. Practically all the nations of the world, except England and the countries she has subjugated, have protective briffs which they are maintaining, while the majority in the House is seeking to overshrow ours, under the delusion of a foreign market. They gravely invite us to leave our natural markets—the best in the world—and go in search of others less inviting. In brief, with the removal of all duties on wool we should not gain a cent's worth of foreign trade, for the other woolies—using countries, France, England and Australis, and we should also lose cheap musion.

It is more than this to talk about a foreign market and Australis, and we should also lose cheap musion.

It is more than this to talk about a foreign and people to do for woolien clothing? We beg to suggest that the people of this country wore woolien clothing during the existence of the tariff of 1567, and the tariff pro-

positive blow at the entire agricultural interests of the pointry.

VOCILEN GOODS AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOL tendency to rhoumatism. For renewing dagging strength and imparting appetite it can be implicitly relied upon. Fever thereof on woolien shoth and was manufactures of and area rhoumatism and debility are remoded by it. WOOLLEN GOODS AND MANUPACTURES OF WOOL

rool," we beg to inquire how combed and carded woo wool," we beg to inquire how combed and carded wool are to be classified! If they are held to be "manufactures of wool," then the duty of forty per cent, would be assessed and collected, and they would jay the same duty as if manufactured into cloth. If they are to be classified as wool, the effect would be to stop the sorting, accouring and combing of wool almost entirely in the inted States unless the domestic wools could be bought at a price low enough to cover the cost of the labor required for placing wool in the advanced form. Admitting combed and carded wool as wool free of duty would render the combing, scouring and carding machinery in this country to a great

wool in the advanced form. Admixting combed and carded wool as wool free of duty would render the combing, scouring and carding machinery in this country to a great extent idle and worthless. There will be no use for it if this work could be done more cheaping on the other gide. Surely the duty ought to be sufficiently high to cover the cost of the labor, and unless it is foreigners will be siven control of the wool market, not only in its raw state, but when carded combed and washed.

Again, ready-made clothing and cloakings are made subject to a duty of 45 per cent ad valorem Clothing and cloakings are compassed, first, of cloth, and second of in ng. brad buttons and sewing silk, which are called trimmings. In the better grades of these manufactures silk is used entirely as a lining and is growing in general use. We are informed that where silk is used these trimmings in a man's coat and vest nearly equal one-half of the cost of the material used in such garments. Now, then, if the cloth pays a duty of 40 per cent and the trimmings a duty of 50 per cent, as provided by the bill, then the averace would be 45 per cent. Now 45 per cent is the duty placed by the bill on ready-made clothing, so that the cloth and trimmings when made into a coat and vest pay the same duty as the materials. The clothier, the tailor, the sewing-woman have no protection for their labor. If the bill was enseted into law, the whole ready-made clothing business of the country would be transferred to our European rivals. Then, what market would we have for our cloth?

The report touches briefly upon the effect the

It says:

The raising of flax and hemp for fibre in the United The raising of flax and hemp for fibre in the United States is on the increase. To place hese fibres on the free list would reard the progress now being made and seriously infire the grower, injuring as well the manufacturers of these fibres who do not wish to be dependent on foreign nations for their supply of raw material. The manufacturer of linen threads, linen and hemp yarns and twines is an important industry; and although the imports are attill large, the home manufacturing is increasing slowly. The weaving of linens is on the increase, although not now aufficiently protected; to reduce the duty would be to destroy the industry. The manufacturers of flax and hemp employ over 0,000 workmen and have over \$5,000,000 invested. This in addition to the army of laborers engaged in the agricultural districts where the fibre is raised.

The manufacturing of jute requires substantial protection, unless we are to transfer this branch of our business to Calcutta and Dundee.

It is of national importance that we have our own supply of fibre, not depending on foreign nations for either the fibre or its products. The misuite of flax hackled known as "decased line." on

out industry, an industry which employs from 30,000 to 40,000 people, and with an invested capital o' not less than \$140,000,000. The president of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association of the United States informs us under date of March 31, 1888, that the free list and the reduced rates of duty fixed by the bill will greatly injure if not be fixed to the continuance of their manufacture in the United States.

A large reduction of duty is proposed upon plate glass. During the ascal year ending June 30, 1887, there was imported into the United States a total of 4,074,178 pounds of plate glass, being the largest importation of such glass ever made in a single year. The reduction of 20 per cent proposed, we are assured by both manufacturers and workmen, will completely paralyze the industry here and open up this market to the foreign factories. Prior to the establishment of plate glass factories in this country the trade was controlled entirely by the foreign producers, in combination with a number of importers here, who maintained a monopoly in plate glass, enriching themselves from the profits received from American buyers. This monopoly or combination forced the American consumer to pay from 62 to 82 50 per got for such glass. Since our factories have been in successful operation, under the fostering care of a protective tarift, the price has been forced down to \$1 per foot, on an average, a clear saving to Americans of more than one-half. It must not be forgotten that the principal element of cost in this product is labor.

THE FOREIGN TIN PLATE TRUST.

Tin plates are placed on the free list, although this country can make this essential article as easy as Great Britain, from which our supply is almost entirely obtained.

Free tin plates do not necessarily insure cheaper prices to the farmer or general consumer, but the duty taken off will be gladly absorbed by the foreign manufacturer, and this condition can be fully appreciated when the public will note that "free pig tin" has not insured against a most unhearded heavy advance in price of this article in the hands of a foreign "combine," say from about twenty cents per pound to as much as thirty-foor to thirty-seven cents per pound, or being 75 or 80 per cent advance, and this article so completely controlled by the French syndicate that the boast of the trust (as it may the analytic that this great advance can be maintained at its will. This condition is not char

parters would need not never more ingrety windown regard for the American manufacturers, or consumers, or finckers, or farmers' interests, except that the foreign syn-dicate has supplied the tim-plate manufacturers of Em-land at much less price than to the outside world for the time being, so that "tim plates" need not just now be ad-

this bill.

THE STEEL RAIL INDUSTRY.

If the majority desire to insure the handing over of our steel-rail market to our English rivals, the proposed duty of \$11 will accomplish this purpose, unless the workingmen who are employed in producing the raw materials and finished products of our steel-rail works are willing to accept still lower wages than they are now receiving, and the railroad companies which transport the raw materials are willing to greatly reduce their freight rates. Have the majority any assurance that the workingmen and the railroad companies are willing to secept those conditional Nouther were neard before the committee.

The supply of steel rails to the Pacific coast is now in the hands of foreigners, because of the cheap transportation by water from foreign ports, the existing duty of \$17 not being sufficient to enable our manufacturers to compete for that trade. In "The New-York Iron Age" for March S. ISSS, it is stated that the Atchison, Topeks and Sonts Fe Railroad Company had lately purchased 10,000 tons of foreign rails to be delivered at San Diego, Cal., and it is also mentioned that another let of 2,000 tens of foreign rails had recently been sold by foreign makers for the present collection of the present railroad. In proposing to seriously desired at some proposing to seriously desired and the proposing to second the proposing to seriously desired and the proposing to several the proposing to second the prop THE STEEL RAIL INDUSTRY.

What Constitutes a Family Medicine? A preparation which is adapted to the relief and cure of allments to which members of a bousehold are most subject. and which is not only alleged to de this, but has long and unfailingly proved its ability to do it, assuredly deserves the title of a reliable Pamily Medicine. Amountime-honored preparations, which experience and the sauction of the medionl protession tadicate as deserving of popular regard and confidence, in Mostetter's Stemach Bitters, a medicine dapted to the eradication of drapopola constipation and billonaness, the three most frequently eccurring allments that rex mankind. Bertved from a botanic parentage, it is efficient as well as pure and wholesome. It relieves nerveus

to labor, and the bankruptcy which will come to producers.

INVITING FRAUDS ON THE TREASURY.

A flagrant defect of the bill of the majority is its preference for ad valorem over specific duties, sithough the testimony of almost every Secretary of the Treasury since the foundation of the Government has been recorded against the frauds upon the Treasury which ad valorem luties invite and foster. The Hon. Daniel Manning, the first Secretary of the Treasury under the present Executive, tated, in a circular letter issued July 17, 1885, that "investigations of the methods of entry and appraisements of imported merchandisc have shown that the tariff laws are levied ad valorem." In a subsquent special report on the revision of the tariff, dated February 16, 1886, the same official claborately presented the objections of many of his distinguished predecessors against ad valorem duties, upon the ground that they encouraged frauduent entries of imported goods.

Nothwithstanding the deliberately expressed epinion by one of the mass painstaking of our Secretaries of the Treasury, the bill of the majority continues many of the objections bie ad valorem rates of the present tariff and introduces others. Here, again, we datect a maifest purpose to favor fereign manufacturers at the expense of our own people, for if ad valorem duties have so operated in the peat a to encourage fraudulent imperiations of toreign geeds they may be expected to do so again. The majority must have known, for instance, that on steel-wire rods under ad valorem rates in mounted to 200,725 tons. As this country possesses ample facilities for the manufacture of steel-wire rods under ad valorem rates amounted to 200,725 tons. As this country possesses ample facilities for the manufacture of steel-wire rods, there must have been one special cause for the larger part of the heavy importations of the two years mentioned, and this cause is found in undervaluations.

Other features of the metal schedule of the bill of the majority are just as objectionable as

years mentioned, and this cause is round in undervatuations.

Other features of the metal schedule of the bill of the
majority are just as objectionable as those we have mentioned. Many of them would increase importations, and
thus increase the surplus. The importations of iron and
steel have been so large in the last two years, amounting
to nearly 1.800.000 tons in the calendar year 1887, the
foreign value of which was nearly \$50.000.000, that further encouragement to foreign iron and steel manufacturers to ship their produce into our markets, as provided
in the bill of the majority, is a matter of such serious moment that the country needs to be specially directed to it,
and to the sweeping destruction which would be sure to
follow in its path.

ment that the country needs to be specially directed to it, and to the sweeping destruction which would be sure to follow in its path.

NOT A WAY TO REDUCE THE SURPLUS.

If it be the purpose of the majority to reduce the income of the Government from customs sources, we beg to remind them that that purpose will not be accomplished by the scaling down of duties, as proposed in the bill. It is well known and supported by simost universal experience that a mere diminution of duties tends to stimulate forcign importations and thereby increase the revenue. This is shown by the reports of importations since 1883 of those articles upon which reductions were made by the law of that year.

If "the absolute peril" to the business of the country described by the President in his message last December as resulting from an existing and increasing surplus was imminent and well-founded, how easily he could have averted it by the purchase of outstanding bonds with the surplus money in the Treasury, a power which he possessed clear and undoubted under the act of March 3, 1881, which is as follows:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury may, at any time, apply the surplus money in the Treasury, at appropriated, or so much thereof as he may consider proper, to the purchase or redemption of United States bonds."

DISCUSSING THE BOND PURCHASE BILL.

DISCUSSING THE BOND PURCHASE BILL. AN AMENDMENT TO MR. PLUMB'S AMENDMENT VIGOROUSLY OPPASED.

WASHINGTON, April 2 (Special.)-The Senate pent another day in the consideration of the Bond Purchase bill without reaching any conclusion Senator Palmer's amendment to recommit the bill to the Committee on Finance was still pending when the Senate adjourned on Saturday, but to-day Mr. Stewart amended the amendment by adding a proviso instructing the committhe to report back the Plumb amendment already adopted by the Senate, which has for its object further contraction of the currency. Of course, this the members of the committee fought, and not without good reason. If committees are to be instructed what to report their consideration of bills might as well be dispensed with. The reference of a bill to a committee would be a farce.

than 914,000,000. The presidents of the Manufacturing of the 11 to 12 to 13 to

When he finished it was only 4 o'clock and there was still a fair chance of finishing the business in hand, but when Mr. Call, of Florida, rose to air his views a feeling of despair seized the Senate. It had suffered one bore to waste its time, but two—no, it couldn't stand that. Self-defence required a motion to go into executive session, and this Mr. Edmands promptly made. It was carried with ferocious unanimity and five minutes airerward the Senate adjourned.

Secretary Fairchild sent a communication to the Speaker of the House to-day in answer to the resolution adopted February 7 last calling for information in regard to the purchase of bonds in August and September, 1887, and the subsequent policy of increasing the deposits of public funds in National banks. Among other things the Secretary says:

National banks. Among other things the Secretary says:

I should say that the increased percentage of deposits allowed upon security of the bonds deposited did have the effect of somewhat diminishing the eliculation of National bank notes, but to what extent it is not possible te do more than conjecture, but probably not more than four or five milliens of dollars; on the other hand if said policy had not been adopted, and the money had been allowed to accumulate in the Treasury, or if it had been used to purchase bonds, probably the high rates for money in the one case, or the high price of bonds in the other, would have induced a much larger aurrender of bank circulation. I may further say, that in my judgment the increase of deposits resulted in a large increase in the money supply available for the business of the country, for the time being, and averted serious financial distress, and that it neither increased nor dminishd permanently the croulating medium of the country. ulating medium of the country. FIGHTING THE DIRECT TAX BILL

WASHINGTON, April 2 (Special).-There was a lively skirmish in the House to-day and for several hours the Democrats indulged in filibustering among themselves. The business was a resolution from the Committee on Rules setting apart a number of days for the consideration of bills estimates of cost run from \$1,300,000 to \$6,210,000. The number of days for the consideration of bills estimates of cost rule to the various plans are in sealed brought forward by certain committees named in the resolution with a provise that the first measure offered by the Judiciary Committee should be the Senate bill to refund the direct tax paid by the Judiciary Committee should be the Senate bill to refund the direct tax paid by third \$3.000; the fourth \$2.000 and the fifth \$1.000. All the resolution with a provise that the first measure offered by the Judiciary Committee should be the Senate bill to refund the direct tax paid by the several States under the act of 1861. This bill is bitterly opposed by many Democratic Kepresentatives from Southern States which are in default on account of all or a part of said tax, although it relieves them from all liability on that account. Of course the bulk of the money repaid will go to the loyal States. The amount repaid will go to the loyal States. due on account of the direct tax is \$264,031,449 due on account of the direct tax is such that all of which is chargeable to States which took part in the Rebellion except some \$32,000 which remains due from Colorado and Utah and Washington Territories. Among the heaviest defaulters are Alabama, \$511,082; Arkansas, \$107,184; Georgia, \$466,384; Mississippi, \$302,046; North Carolina, \$198,742; Tennessee, \$277,493; and Visiting 200,632.

Of course it would grieve the soul of Colonel Cates to have New-York receive \$2.603.000 while Alabama received in cash a beggarly \$18,000 and it would arouse mighty indignation in the bosom of Blount to have Pennsylvania receive \$1.946,000 while. while his own Georgia obtained only \$117,982. And so they fought obstinately to amend or defeat the resolution reported by Mr. Randell from the Committee on Rules. But Mr. Randall is a leader as well as a sturdy fighter and he won. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 155 to 44.

MR. M'MAINS OF NEW-MEXICO IN TROUBLE W.SHINGTON, April 2 (Special).-O. P. McMains, of New-Mexico, has got into temporary trouble.

CURED IN THREE DAYS.

In July, 1886. I was taken sick at the dinner table ith terrible distress in my stemach. Before this I had been hearty and strong. For fourteen days I kept get-ting worse, despite the afforts of two doctors. I lost in weight in that same 40 pounds, and was satisfied that I sould live but a few days. My wouble was

Stomach and Liver Complaint,

resulting in an attack of Billous Colle. At this time I am Dr. David Kennedy's Faverite Remedy advertised and sent for a bettle. I also sait for my physician and teid him that I was going to try the Faverite Remedy. He examined it and fold set to use it three days and let him know the result. In the three days I walked four miles, and have been on my feet ever since. Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remely saved my life. I have used five bettles and have recommended it to others with cood result.

W. S. BITZER, Slate Mills, Ross Co., O.

He appeared at the Capitol early this morning with his arms full of circulars signed by himself as his arms full of circulars signed by himself as "agent for the settlers," charging official corruption against the Commissioner of the General Land Office (Wilhamson', Secretary Lamar, President Cleveland and the Supreme Court, in connection with the Maxwell Land Grant. While distributing these on the east front of the Capitol his pistol went off, but whether by accident or design is not known. He was arrested for carrying concealed weapons.

THE OLD WAY THE BEST. CONGRESS DECIDES NOT TO CRANGE INAUGURA

TION BAY, AS SUGGESTED BY MR. CRAIN. WASHINGTON, April 2 (Special).-The House to day decided not to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, after a discussion of only thirty minutes. Mr. Crain, of Texas, moved that the rules be suspended and that a joint resolution be adopted to amend the Constitution so as to extend President Cleveland's term of office to April 30, 1889, to provide that every President hereafter elected shall be inaugurated April 30; that the terms of Representatives shall expire December 31; that Congress shall assemble

expire December 31; that Congress shall assemble on the first Monday in January in each year, unless otherwise ordered by law, and that the electoral votes for President and Vice-President shall be counted by the Congress chosen at the same election with the electors.

The running colloquy—it could not be called a debate—which occupied the half-hour before the vote was taken, was illuminated by two or three flashes of Congressional humor and by several logical objections, which were urged with force. One offered by Mr. Adams, of Illinois, seemed to make a deep impression, and it contributed largely to the disastrous defeat of Mr. Crain's proposition. It was that the election at the same time of the Presidential and Vice-Presidential electors and the Congress which should count their votes and declare the result would offer temptations which might be irresistible to active and excited part same.

Captain Allen, of Michigan, delivered a four minutes' essay on Washington March weather, which was received with applause. Mr. Burrows argued that the proposed amend-

ent was unnecessary. Mr. Bland made the House understand that in his opinion it would be unconstitutional to amend the Constitution.

The adoption of the resolution would require a

two-thirds vote. It was rejected by a vote of 80 years to 154 mays. In other words, about two-thirds voted against

Some of Mr. Crain's friends are disposed to attribute his overwhelming defeat to the jealousy of two or three Texas Democratic Representatives, including "Premer" Mills, who are candidates for the United States Senate, and who exerted their influence "to clip the wings" of the bright young Representative from the Galveston district.

MEASURES BEFORE THE TWO HOUSES. MRS. LOGAN'S PENSION BILL PASSES THE SENATE-

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE. WASHINGTON. April 2.—The House having sent over an original bill to give a pension of \$2,000 to the widow of General John A. Logan (Instead of, passing the Senate bill in precisely the same terms), the House bill was, on motion of Mr. DAVIS, passed—Mr. BERRY saying that he would not call for a vote by yeas and nays, but wished it to go on the record that he was opposed to it. hays, but wished it to go on the composed to it.

Mr. SPOONER introduced a bill making the necessary appropriation testimated at \$150,000, for a store house, etc., for the Signal Service at Washington house, etc., for the Signal Service that he would

Passed.

Mr. RIDDLEBERGER gave notice that he would, to morrow, sak the Separa to an armount of the separate to the separate t Mr. RIDDLEBERGER gave noted that the to-morrow, ask the Senate to act on his resolution to suspend the rules as to executive sessions, so a have the Fishery Treaty considered in open session. He gave this notice the said, so that there might be no delay on the excuse of absonceism, and also that those who might be afraid to vote upon it, could absent

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Under the call of States, the following bills and resolutions were introduced in the House, and referred:

By Mr. LAWLER, of Illinois, a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to report whether the Interstate Commerce Act has operated to prevent unjust discrimination in the matter of passenger tolls and freight rates' demanded and collected by common carriers; and if not, what additional legislation is necessary to afford immediate protection to the people. By Mr. CUTCHEON of Michigan, to provide for the adjudication of claims of volunteer officers, under the acts of June 3, 1884, and February 3, 1887. It alleges that owing to an insufficient olorical force in the Adjutant-General's office, the cases of this class now pending will not be adjudicated for four years, and authorizes the Adjutant-General to appoint fifty additional clerks.

and authorizes the Adjutant-General to appoint may additional clerks.

By Mr. McCLAMMY, of North Carolina, to reward the discovery of a remedy and cure for hog cholera.

By Mr. SOWDEN of Pennsylvania, a resolution.

By Mr. SOWDEN of Pennsylvania, a resolution calling on the Postmaster-General for information as to whether instructions have been given in regard to races of postage on seeds, plants, bulbs, and printed circulars received from Canada; and whether existing laws and treaties give any advantage to Canadian citizens over citizens of the United States, engaged in similar business.

By Mr. GEOSVENOR, of Ohlo, a resolution, direct-

similar business.

By Mr. GROSVENOR, of Ohio, a resolution, directing the Committee on Military Affairs, in addition to the inquiry it is now prosecuting in regard to the publication of the official records of the War of the Rebellion, to inquire and report in reference to the feasibility and advisability of completing the publication of those records under the supervision and control of a joint committee of Congress.

Washington, April 2.-The President sent the follownominations to the senate to-day George J. Denis, of California, to be Attorney of

the United States for the Southern District of Call-Final.

Exchiel E. Smith, of Payetteville N. C., to be inister Resident and Consul-General of the United Minister Resident and Consul-General of the United States to Liberla. Postmasters—Thomas Murphy, at Mechanicsville, N. Y., Miss Julia H. Bronson, Clinton, N. Y.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, Monday, April 2, 1888.

LAND GRANT FORFEITURES.—The Public Lands Committee of the House has decided to report bills forfeiting about forty million acres of the Northern and Southern Pacific Railroad land grants and the Ontonogan grant.

THE HALE COMMITTEE.—A sub-committee of Senator Hair's Civil Service Investigating Committee, conator Hale's Civil Service Investigating Committee, con-sisting of Senators Hale, Manderson and Biodett will go to-morrow morning to Philadelphis to Inquire Into the operation of the Civil Service law in the Philadelphis Post Office, the Mint and the Custom House.

AMERICAN PORK EXCLUDED .- A dispatch has jus AMERICAN PORK EXCLODED.—A dispets as speed seen received by the Department of State from the American Minister at Copenhagen, stating that the Danish Government has issued an order forbidding, until further notice, the importation into Denmark of pork, or other raw products of hogs, including bladders and steam lard.

TO EXAMINE GENERAL TERRY.—The President to

day detailed an Army Retiring Board, composed of Major General John M. Schofield Brigadier-Generals S. V. Benet and Rebert McFeeley, Colonel J. H. Baxter and Major Charles R. Greenleaf, to meet in Washington on Wednesday hear for the purpose of examining Major-General Alfred H. Terry for retirement.

VIEWING PLAN . FOR THE NEW OITY BUIL DING. The Sinking Fund Commissioners yesterday opened and viewed the plans and specifications advertised for to provide for the erection of a new municipal and criminal court building in connection with the City Hall and the Court House. Twenty acts of drawings had been replans received up to noon to-day will be considered, the time having been extended yesterday by the Board. The drawings will be open to public inspection on and after

Dr. Charles R. Warring read two papers last night be fore the Academy of Science at Columbia College, one on the "First Chapter of Genesis and its Critics" and the were in the nature of a reply to an article by Professor Huxley in a recent number of "The Nineteenth Century. Dr. Warring thinks there is no difficulty in interpreting Genesis in the light of modern science if one assumes that means literally what it says and is not responsible for

what the Book states, but what they assume Moses would

have said if he had gone further into the subject of crea

Mrs. Haywood, an old lady of fifty, of No. 324 West Thirty-second-st, while getting off a Ninth-ave elevated train at Thirty-fourth-st, yesterday at 12:45 p. m. was threwn violently to the platform by the train starting while one of her fees was still on the car platform. The train contained but three cars, and started quickly after train contained but three cars, and started quickly after the signal was given. She was pleased up by the station gateman and seemed to be in a fainting co-ditt-in, but soon recovered consciousness enough to ask for a doctor, saying her neck was injured and she could not beid up her head. A doctor was called and she was taxen to her

Charles M. De Lisle, of No. 220 Livingston-st., Brook-tyn, dropped dead in the barber shop of R. L. Brown, at 368 Fulton-st., yesterday, where he had gone when he fait ill in the street. He was sixty five years of age and was descended from Roguet De Lisie, author of the "Marnellaise." One of his brothers was at one time

resulting in an attack of Billous Colie. At this time I saw Dr. David Rennady's Faverite Remedy advertised and sent for a bestie. I also sent for any physician and test for a bestie. I also sent for any physician and test of the faverite fields. The great tragedian, Forrest, had a senset which everybedy examined it and told me to use it three days and let him know the result. In the three days I walked four miles, and have been on my feet ever since. Dr. David Ken, and have been on my feet ever since. Dr. David Ken, bettles and have recommended it to others with good result.

W. S. BITZER, Slate Mills, Ross Co., O.

Dr. D. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy.

Remedy's Favorite Remedy.

**Provide Remedy saved my life. I have used five bottles and have recommended it to others with good result. W. S. BITZER, Slate Mills, Ross Co., O.

Dr. D. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy.

Provide Remedy.

**Remedy advertised and the other symptoms, trifling in themsolute. The proceed of ensumption. You are in danger, but you can be arred. If, Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will restore any on the health and vigor, as it has thousands of others. For all serolations discovery will restore any of them, it is a sovereign remedy.

Disfiguring

Aver's Sarsaparilla.

"I was troubled with discoloration of the skin, which showed itself in ugly dark patches. No external treatment did more than temporary good. Ayer's Sarsaparilla effected a complete cure."—
T. W. Boddy, River st., Lowell, Mass.

"No medicine of the world."—Julius Bernardin, Compton, III.

"I was troubled, for a long time, with a humor which appeared on my face in pimples and blotches. By taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla I was cured."—Chas. H. Smith, North Craftsbury, Va. A young lady of Dover, N. H., writes the meselves on the skin by pimples, blotches, and small nicers, than Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Pills, for boils, sores, and pimples, and have found them to be the best medicine in the world."—Julius Bernardin, Compton, III.

"I was troubled, for a long time, with a humor which appeared on my face in pimples and blotches. By taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla I was cured."—Chas. H. Smith, North Craftsbury, Va. A young lady of Dover, N. H., writes that for a number of years her face was covered with pimples, and she was constantly annoyed by their appearance. Three bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla for all of those who are suffering from scrotulous humors. I was afflicted for years, and tried every available remedy, with no effect. Then your Sarsaparilla was recommended, and two bottles of this medicine afforded grant relief. I am now in a healthy and

Ayer's Sarsaparilla a positive cure."—Mrs. J. W.
Gockerell, Alexandria, Va.
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

avail. Ayer's Sarsaparilla
has thoroughly cured me."—Jacob
Hain, Reading, Pa.
Price \$1; siz bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

Pimples

Eruptions indicate impure blood and a deranged stomach. External treatment Sarsaparilla—the most potent and is of no avail. The safest and most harmless of all Blood medicines. Don't effective remedy for these complaints is waste time and money on any other.

"I was troubled with discoloration of "I have used Ayer's Sarsaparille and

Porter, M. D., Cerro Gordo, Tenn.

"For a long time I suffered from an eruption which covered my body. I tried a variety of medicines, without avail. Ayer's Sar-

make an investigation. He found that the boy had different from smallpox, and that both parents and a younger brother were recovering from the same disease. All the living members of the family were sent to North Brother Island yesterday. Three other persons who were sick with smallpox were sent along with them. British army. He had lived in Brooklyn for several years, and was engaged in prosecuting suits to recover his wife's dower rights in the estate of her first husband. John Van Deusen, Ir., of Greenport, Columbia County, N. Y., who left a valuable estate, including coral shell marble quarries. THE REV. ARTHUR CHESTER EXPELLED.

REFUSING TO DEFEND HIMSELF BEFORE THE

make an investigation. He found that the boy had died

REFUSING TO DEFEND HIMSELF REFORE THE CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The New-York and Brooklyn Congregational Association yesterday tried, condemned and expelled from the association the Rev. Arthur Cheeter, acting pastor of the Bushwick Avebue Congregational Church, who was accursed of falsehood and deceit. The Rev. Dr. R. S. Stone presided at the meeting, and among those present were the Rev. Drs. Edward Beecher, James G. Roberts, J. B. Ciark, and William Lleyd, and the Revs. S. B. Halliday, W. H. Ingersoll, Chester Graham, S. S. Hughson, C. W. King, and

The charges against Mr. Chester, who has not conformed The charges against Mr. Chester, who has not conformed to Congregational usages in his church, were preferred by Dr. Roberts and the Rev. Messrs. Halliday and Hudson. There were four specifications: the first, that Mr. Chester promised the Secretaries of the American Home Missionary Society on January 6, 1885, that he would resign his position as acting pastor of the Bushwick Avenue Congregational Church, to take effect on February 1, and had not done so. The second, that Mr. Chester said he was salutatorian of his class in the Western Theological Seminary when he was not and was not even eligible for the position. when he was not, and was not even eligible for the position. The third, that he forged a recommendation for his course of lectures from Professor F. W. Fiske, of that Seminary. The fourth, that he sciemniy promised on February 9, 1888, a committee composed of the Rev. Messrs. Halliday and Hutson and Dr. Roberts that he would read a paper three times to his congregation and when he failed to do it he asserted that he never made the promise.

times to his congregation and whom he tailed that he never made the promise.

Mr. Chester was present when the charges were read by Dr. Roberts, and when asked to plead, handed up a written document in which he died the jurisdiction of the association, and claimed that under the constitution of she body he was not a member. He further alleged that he could fully refuse the charges, but would refusin from doing could fully refute the charges, but would refrain from doing so because he believed that the members of the association were bound to remove him from his pulpit and put some one else in it, and he appealed to his church to investigate

his character.

The question as to whether Chester, who is only Boened. The question as to wineless therefor, was a member of the association was decided in the affirmative, and then the charges were unanimously sustained upon the evidence and Mr. Chester was formally expelled by a unanimous vote

MRS. PITMAN ON THE WITNESS STAND. SHE TESTIFIES TO HER HUSBAND'S ANGUISE

OF MIND-SOME CONTRADICTIONS. Francis W. Pittman, who is on trial before Recorder Smyth on the charge of killing his daughter, Rachel, by stabbing her with a carpenter's compasses, sat throughout yesterday's session with less discomposure than on Thurs-day, when his most carnest opponent, Miss Rebecca Fream, was on the witness stand. That aggressive wit-

ness was called only for a moment yesterday to prove that Rachel Pitman had actually died, as the witness was one Rachel Pitman had actually died, as the witness was one of the persons who prepared her body for burial. Assistant District-Attorney Fitzgerald, for the prosocu-tion, called Nicholas Clark to give additional testimony to the premeditation with which the crime was com

On August 3, the day before Rachel was killed, Piuman told him that his daughter had left home. "If she has done any wrong," said Pitman, "I'll fix her." Pitman made a similar remark a few hours before the killing. After some formal testiment the case for the prosecu-tion was closed. Mr. Eden made the opening speech for the defence. He declared that Pitman was not responsa-ble for his acts. Mrs. Pitman, the wife of the prisoner, was called as the drst witness on his behalf. She was dressed in deep mourning. She has been married to Pit-man for twenty-one years, and they have had ten children. Mrs. Pitman gave her evidence with some hesitation. She said that her husband had always been kind to her and to the children. Rachel was his favorite daughter. He always insisted that his daughters should be home as

He always insisted that his daughters should be home at 10 o'clock at night, but Rachel was sometimes out moch later. When the witness told of the events of the few days preceding the murder she became affected and weps bitterly. Tears also rose to the eyes of her husband. She testified that her husband whipped Rachel severally with a rattan on July 22 because she had made an appointment to meet Franklin Lewis. He became sorry afterward and asked his daughter to forgive him, but she would not do it and left the house the next day. When Pitman found that Rachel had gone he became extremely angry. "His eyes," said the witness, "seemed to become green, his face was white as a sheet and he trembled. For four days and nights he did not sleep. He walked up and down the room and up and down the stairs all night. He reproached me and talked to me so that I was afraid of him. He said, "Woman, you don't know the devitiry there is in this town to tempt a young girl. Why did you there is in this town to tempt a young girl. Why did you let her gof" Mrs. Pitman said that her husband's father had died in

Mrs. Pitman said that her ausona's faule insone before his death and the prisoner had been so badly injured in the head when a child that the dector said that his brain would be affected when he grew up. The cross-examination by Assistant District-Attorney Fitzgerald weakened the testimeny of the witness materially. She contradicted her-self several times. She said that she once caused her husband's arrest for knocking down Rachel when she was fifteen years old. Mrs. Pitman and her daughters, Bella and Sadie, who were called to the witness stand for a mo-ment, all testified that Rachel had told them that she saw no pistol in her father's hand when he was at Miss

Fream's rooms.

A sensation was produced when ex-Senator Ecclesing A sensation was produced when ex-senstor accidents called the wife of Franklin Lewis, the married man was visited Rachel Pitman, to the witness stand. She is pale, freckled and not attractive in appearance. She waiked unsteadily toward the witness-chair. She was contact the standard contact the standar apparently about to go into hysteries or was otherwise apparently and the state of the state of the unitated to give intelligent testimony, and, after consulting with the Recorder, Mr. Ecclosine dismissed the witness for the time. The trial will continue to-day.

BURIAL OF WILLIAM DORSHEIMER. BUFFALO, April 2.-In the family plot in Forest Lawn Cemetery, ex-Lieutenant-Governor William Dorshel-Cemetery, excitetionan moning. The train bearing the mer was buried this moning. The train bearing the body arrived in hu a.o.a. 9 o'clock this morning, being delayed three hours by a washout.

"PUT OUT YOUR TONGUE."

The Stomach's Barometer and How to Study IL The Stomach's Baremeter and How to Study It.

The good old practice of "stick out your tengue and let's see how your stomach is" is fast going out of use amongst the present generation of medical fledglings. Their heads are so crowded with big Latin words, pathies, elogies and isms, and they are so high-toned and scientific that the vulgar practice of the old physicians is too low for them.

They are so wise newstays that they need no such assistance as the tengue gives. And yet our older phy icians were not and are not all fools. They did knew a thing or two and managed to cure about as many as the decrease it he

managed to cure about as many as the docte present generation.

The tongue tells many an important tale. Its costing or furring changes with every change in the mucous membrane of the stomach. Irritation, bilicusness, dyspepsis, indigestion, aluggishness, congestion, torpor, all write their story plainty on the tongue. And every man and woman should look at it on rising and retiring.

and woman should look at it on rising and retiring.

If it is not clear, clean and firm, don't delay for Dyspeaks or Ellious Feves or other disease to come, but set matters right at once with a few doses of Scotch Oats Easence. That wonderful assessment and corrective of all digestive troubles, relaxer of the bowels and reliever of torpidity and congestion of the liver, will soon set you right and save you a serious spell of illness.

The tongue is as truly the baromoter of the digestive organe as Scotch Oats Essence is the King of all remedies.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best.

Sarsaparilla. I have used it for that purpose with the most gratifying results."—J. R. Roseberry, M. D., Wharton, Texas.

"I have prescribed Ayer's Sarsaparilla for all of those who are suffering from scrofulous humors. I was afflicted for years, and tried every available remedy, with no effect. Then your Sarsaparilla was recommended, and two bottles of this medicine afforded great relief. I am now in a healthy and vigorous condition."—E. M. Howard, Nowport, N. H.

"For pimples, blotches, discolorations of the skin, and eruptions of the skin and eruptions of the skin and eruptions of the skin and tried every available remedy, with no effect. Then your sarsaparilla for all of those who are suffering from scrofulous humors. I was afflicted for years, and tried every available remedy, with no effect. Then your sarsaparilla was recommended, and two bottles of this medicine afforded great relief. I am now in a healthy and vigorous condition."—E. M. Howard, Nowport, N. H.

which Frederick W. Jones purchased in 15 d. have been in the courts since that time and decisions favorable to the plaintiff are expected in a short time. He EASTER CHURCH ELECTIONS. The annual Easter elections of wardens and vestry

Mayor of Quebec. Mr. De Liele was a Lieutenant in the

chosen in some of the principal churches: NEW YORK Christ Church-Wardens: Samuel Keyser, William G. Davies. Vestrymen: Isaac R. Cornell, W. Bayard Cutting, William A. Duer, J. Bleecker Miller, Lucius K. Wilmerding, William Amory, jr., Alfred Waggstaff, Richard M. Hoe, jr. Church of the Epiphany-Wardens: Edward G.

men were held in the various Protestant Episcopal Churches yesterday. The following are the persons

Black, Robert Betty. Vestrymen: Geörge B. Pelham, James Blecker, Henry C. Cooper, Henry O. Beebe, A.C. Todd, R. H. McCann, Frederic Davis, P. E. Hen-Zion-Wardens: David Clarkson, Frederic A. Potts. Vestrymen. George L. Jewett, Benjamin F. Watson, George H. Byrd, Frederick W. Devoe, Delano C. Cal-

Church of the Redeemer-Wardens : George W. Ely, Richard P. Williams. Vestrymen: Charles S. N. Trench, Thomas R. Horley, Dr. J. Blake White, Jarvis S. Baker, John E. Atkins, A. Sidney Tomlinson, Myron

vin, William S. Hawk, William B. Beekman, M. Taylor

D. Turner, Dr. George D. Bleything. St. Andrew's-Wardens: Edward H. Jacot, Donald McLean. Vestrymon: John L. Reid, Vernon M. Davis, John B. Simpson, jr., William B. Ogden, John H. Suydam, Edward H. Colman, Arthur T. Timpson, Ralph St. Timothy's: Wardens-John Jewell

George Montague. Vestrymen: Welcome G. Hitch-cock, Hubbard G. Stone, Archibald Turner, Horace Manuel, A. Howard Hopping, Robert Milbank, Charles H. Lane, William P. Wallace.

All Saints Church—Wardens: B. W. Plumb, Samuel J. Smack. Vestrymen: Edward Bucken, Frederick Philips, Francis W. Snowden, Richard Payne, Richard Sharp, Samuel Smack, Edward McBiren, William H.

BROOKLYN. Holy Trinity-Wardons: William B. Leonard, Charles A. Townsend. Vestrymen: Samuel E. How-

Kilby

ard, Joseph W. Greene, Edwin Beers, Lyman R. Greene, James S. Connell, Henry N. Brush, Thomas K. Lees, George F. Peabody.
St. Ann's Church-Wardens: Henry P. Morgan. Jesse C. Smith. Vestrymen: Andrew H. Dewitt, R. Fulton Cutting, Edward Barr, Seth Low, William Wallace, George Gray Ward, Edward Goodwin, Charles

Church of the Messiah-Wardens: Dotius D. Ives, John A. Nichols. Vestrymen: Joseph B. Elliot, M. D.; Elizur G. Webster, William H. Wallace, Thomas Rooker, Joseph D. Evans, James Hall, Irwin Martin, Samuel A. Wood. Christ Church-Wardens: J. A. Cowing, A. E. Orr.

Vestrymen: Ludlow Thomas, F. H. Trowbridge, Vestrymen: Ludlow Fnomas, F. H. Irowoffugg,
Alexander Munn, C. A. Denny, G. C. White, Ir., H. C.
Hulbert, J. H. Raymond, M. D., John H. Peet.
St. James-Wardens: Frank Washbourne, John W.
Hunter. Vestrymen: Frank Washbourne, John W.
Sharp, Frederick C. Clariflery Stadiomair, Darius
Ferry, Eugene Britton, des H. Beebe, Herman De
Selding.
Trunty Church, East New-York-Wardens: Frank
C. Lang and A. M. Jackson, Vestrymen: Charles

Trinity Church, East New-York—Warmen: Charles Lang and A. M. Jackson. Vestrymen: Charles Lang and A. M. Jackson. Hart, A. R. Wadsworth, D. J. Molloy, F. D. Hart, A. R. osely, H. E. Cluff, L. A. Trauberg, E. O. Sackman, and Richard Pickering. and Richard Pickering.

STATEN ISLAND.

St. John's Clifton-Wardens: J. H. F. Maye, M. W. Stone.

Vestrymen: Reuben Lord, James M. Davis.

E. T. Bogert, G. J. Greenfield, Dr. J. T. Thompson,
L. K. Martin, Thomas Handy, George S. Scofleid. WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
Christ Church, Ryo-Wardens: Augustus Wiggin,
Edward Schell. Vestrymen: G. H. Van Wagenen,
Joseph Park, James M. Ives, Thomas T. Sherman, Clarence Sackett, S. K. Satterlee, Charles Eldredge, Walter
M. Jackson.
Christ Church, Pelham-Wardens: Robert W. Edgar,
John R. Reecheroft. Vestrymen: Richard S. Emmett,
Robert H. Scott, H. Q. French, F. C. Merry, C. W. Starr,
Gordon Macdonald, H. B. B. Stapler, Henry W. Clark,
Trinity Church, Sing Sing-Wardens: George D. Arthur, William H. Barlow, Vestrymen: Robert G.
Mead, B. S. Gibson, James H. Coleman, Edward L. Todd,
Frederick Potter, Francis Larkin, Jr., Dr. J. D. Madden,
Alonzo Draper. Alonzo Praper.

8t. Paul's Sing Sing-Wardens: M. L. Cobb, Dr. Willtam H. Helms. Vostrymen: Cilbert M. Todd. E. Newton Strong, George W. Cartwright, S. M. Sherwood,
Henry C. Symonds, William Twentyman, John E. Bar-

ton Strong, George W. Cartwright, S. M. Sherwood, Henry C. Symonds, William Twentyman, John E. Barlow, E. G. Blabslee.
St. John's, Yonkers—Wardens: Walter H. Paddock, Philip Verplanck. Vestryman: William F. Cochran, John H. Hubbell, William F. Lawreace, William M. Morgan, Stephen H. Thayer, 1r., Frederick Van Storch, William Warburton Ser ghany, Charles E. Back.
St. Paul's, Yonkers—Wardens: C. W. Seymour, Samuel Swift. Vestrymen: A. C. Benedict, C. S. Bonnor, William A. Pardoc, E. A. Snith, R. H. Neville, J. F. Jenkins, P. N. Kinman, Rufus King.
Trinity Church, Mount Vernon—Wardens: Dr. A. M. Campbell, Clifton Bolton. Vestrymen: Nathan Rifer. Edward S. Newell, William H. Howe, George Bishop William Shotwell, John Buck, A. M. Colvin, Theodore Rich.

Rich.
Grace Church, White Plains-Wardens: Dr. H. E.
Schmid, Charles H. Tibbitis, Vestrymen: W. H.
Huestis, A. S. Jarvis, Edward Schirmer, Edward Howe
Charles W. Whitney, George H. Budlong, John Phillips.
W. Reynolds Brown. ADDRESSING THE REPUBLICAN CLUB.

The members of the Republican Club were enter-tained at their club house in West Twenty-eighth-st, for a couple of hours last night by an elaborate address on "The Protective Tariff," which was delivered by Professor Van Buren Denslow, a thorough protectionist and the author of a text-book on political economy, which will shortly be issued. His speech throughout was able and effective and was well-received.

The West Side Republican Club will hold its first meeting to-night in its handsome club house No. 165 West Seventy-first-st.

A PATAL FALL FROM A HIGH WINDOW.

Mra Caroline Beyer, a middle sued G-rman woman, who recently had trouble with her second hu band, George Beyer, was found insensible in the back yard or her home, Beyer, was not the state of the state of the state of the had fractured at No. 166 East Third-st., Josephan window of the house, and she died at Believue Hospital later in the day. Beyer and she died at Believue Hospital later in the day. was sent to the Workhouse recently, after a quarrel with the woman, and he got back to the city a few days agos The fact that he was seen near the house on Sunday night ted some of the neighbors to su-pect that he had thrown her out of the window, but a police investigation put an end to such talk. One of her daughters had gone out on Sunday night, expecting to return, but had stayed at the house of a friend. Mrs. Beyer sat at the window await house of a friend. Mrs. Bayer ast at the wangaw awaing her return until a late hour, and she may have fallen out of the window in her alorp. Before her death she shook her head when her son asked if Beyer had hurt her. Her son, said she had sometimes talked of suicids.

Dr. George D. McGauran, of No. 454 West Fifty-first-, yesterday sent to Sanitary Headquarters a certificate st. yesterday sent to Sanitary Headquarters a certificate stating that a boy had ded from chicken pox in a tene-ment-house in West Fifty-third-st. Reports of deaths from chicken-pox are regarded as suspicious just now, and a sanifary inspector was sent to the tenement-house to

SHALLPOX MISTAREN FOR CRICKEN-POX.

contributes regularie to each number of SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE. Fome of his most charming papers have appeared recently in the pages of SURIBNER'S. April number new ready.